

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,225.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 24. 1787.

PEERS' ASSEMBLY.

On account of the approaching ELECTION OF SCOTS PEERS, THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

On TUESDAY next, the 27th of March, AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET. To begin at Seven o'clock.

Tickets, three Shillings each, to be had at Mr Spinkie's shop, opposite to the Tron Church; Mr Richard Richardson's, Royal Exchange; and Messrs Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's Street.

A Governess Wanted,

For a Family in the Country.

THE qualifications required are, to teach English, French, Music, and Needle Work. For particulars, apply to Mr Drummond, teacher of the French Language in Carrubers' Close.

Teachers Wanted.

ONE who can undertake to teach Latin, French, and English from its first principles, and with a just and proper pronunciation;—ANOTHER qualified to teach Writing, Arithmetic, with its application to the accounts of actual business, Book-keeping, and Drawing; Church Music is also required.

The encouragement will be—to the first, 12 l. to the other 10 l. Sterling per annum salary, with board and lodging to both. Those who mean to offer themselves may, for farther information, apply to Mr John Cockburn, teacher in Advocates Close, Edinburgh; Mr John Burn, teacher of English, Glasgow; or Mr John Reoch teacher, Perth. Sufficient recommendations and certificates will be required.

A NURSERY MAID AND A FOOTMAN

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THE Woman must be active, sober, healthy, good tempered, of a cleanly disposition, accustomed to children, and not under 28 years of age. Her wages will be to take care of a child just weaned. She does not wash, or do any thing but needle work. A widow, and one above the rank of a common servant, will be most agreeable. She must dress neat, and in decent cloths. The wages 6 l. per annum, but not permitted to drink tea.

The FOOTMAN must be experienced, accustomed to travelling, strictly sober, well bred, and good tempered.

Apply to Mr Ramsay, grocer, west end of Merchant Street; but it is expressly desired that no very young persons, nor any who do not answer the above description, or who are unwilling to go to England, will call.

FOR OPORTO,

THE JUNO,

PETER GAVIN Master,

Sails from Leith for Oporto on Monday next, and returns to Leith with what wines may offer.

Apply to Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail 30th March.

N. B. The Ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house, north-end of the bridge, Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Is now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail 30th instant.

This vessel is fitted up in the most elegant manner for the accommodation of passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh; or on board the vessel.

FOR LONDON,

THE BRIGANTINE

MARGARET & ANNE

OF LEITH,

ALEXANDER COMB Master,

Now lying in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail the 30th curt. wind and weather serving.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to Allan, Stewart, and Company, Leith.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH.

The Edinburgh Smack,

EBENEZER BONNAR Master,

Is lying at Millar's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 4th of April 1787.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR ST PETERSBURGH,

THE

Brig KATHARINE,

ANDREW MASON Master,

Is just now lying at a birth in Leith harbour, ready to take on board goods for St Petersburg, and will sail the beginning of April. Persons intending to ship by her, will apply to William Sibbald and Co. or the Master.

FARM TO LET.

TO BE LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martmas next, The Farm of HAUGH and others, consisting of above 300 acres of fine arable land, part of the estate of Newhall, lying eight miles west of Edinburgh, upon the west side of Almond water. The Glasgow road by Bathgate goes through the lands, on which there is a handsome feat house and office-houses in good repair, and the ground mostly inclosed. Those who incline to offer for this Farm may give in their proposals to Mr John Robertson writer in Edinburgh between and the 1st of April next.

BROAD CLOTHS.

SALE of Broad Cloths, Duffies, Vest Pieces, Brooches, Stuffs, and Hats, below cost, at the first high shop below the entry to the Exchange, to commence the 2d of April, and continue till all is sold off.

N. B. As the above shop is taken from Whitunday, for another line of business, the goods will positively be sold greatly under cost, in order to have the premises cleared.

Sale for Ready Money only,

To begin on MONDAY the 26th March curt. at the shop, east side of Bridge Street, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr ROBERT LAIDLAW.

THE whole Stock of GOODS, consisting of a very complete assortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, Ladies Cloths, Seconds, Forrest, Hunters, very fine Elastic Stript Cloths, Livery Cloths, Cassimers, Wiltons, and German Serges.

Rich Gold Stript Velvets, Silk, and Mullins, for Ladies and Gentlemen's Vests.

Printed Quiltings, India Twells, Bagatelles, Linseys, and a great variety of other Stuffs for ditto.

Black and Coloured Velvets, rich Sattins, patent and common Florintens, Denims, Thickets, Lattings, and many other Stuffs for Vests and Breches.

Fashionable cocked and round Hats.

A variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Stockings, fine white Cotton, Thread, and Worsted ditto. Handkerchiefs, Nankeens, and many other articles, purchased from the manufacturers within these 18 months.

N. B. The hours of sale are from ten to three o'clock, till all are disposed of.

Retailers and purchasers will find these goods considerably below the current prices, and well worth their attention.

ON Friday the 30th March current, there will be sold by public roup, within the premises, by the Trustees for the Creditors of Thomas Caverhill, Sadler, Bridge Street, opposite Chapel Street,

The Whole STOCK in Trade of the said Thomas Caverhill, with some Household Furniture.—The Goods may be viewed the day before the sale.

It is also requested, that all persons standing indebted to the said Thomas Caverhill will order payment without delay to Mr Spott solicitor-at-law, who is authorised by the Trustees to receive and discharge the same, as it is intended immediately to prosecute such as neglect this intimation. And the creditors of the said Thomas Caverhill will lodge with Mr Spott exact notes of their debts, with the vouchers, and oaths on the verity thereof, as it is intended to divide the funds, how soon they are realized.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, March 22. 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commissioners of Excise.

ON Friday the 30th of March instant, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, in the Hall of the Excise Office in Edinburgh, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several parcels of Green and Black Tea, Foreign Cordials, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Aquavite, Aquavite Brandy, Aquavite Geneva, Metastiles, Spirits, Starch, Soap, and Utensils for making Soap, Candles, Materials and Utensils for making Candles, Calf Skins, and the Materials of several small Stills, lately condemned as forfeited by his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

Tea Warehouse, Leith.

WILLIAM THORBURN returns sincere thanks to the many Ladies who have honoured him with orders for TEAS, and hopes that his care in purchasing, and his determination to retail under the common wholesale price, will continue to insure him a preference with the public.—Present prices, from the chests in which they were imported, are, Bohea 1 s. 11 d.—Ordinary Congou 3 s.—Middling 3 s. 8 d.—Good 4 s.—Superfine 4 s. 6 d.—Good Souchong 5 s.—Fine 5 s. 6 d.—Pekoe fort 6 s.—Single Green 4 s.—Ordinary Hyfon 6 s.—Middling 7 s.—Good 7 s. 6 d.—Superfine 8 s.—

W. T. will be answerable for no Tea sold to be from his warehouse, unless his name and price paid are marked on the package.

Seville Oranges for Marmalade,

LEMONS, &c.

Just arrived from Seville, in the Margaret and Elizabeth, Capt. John Hunter,

A Parcel of very fine high-coloured BITTER ORANGES for Marmalade, and a parcel of LEMONS, to be sold in chests and half-chests.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

BLOOM RAISINS, } to be sold in } Boxes.

ZANT CURRANTS, } to be sold in } Casks.

CONGO TEAS, } to be sold in } Chests.

Good fresh BOHEA, and SINGLE TEAS.

B I N G ' S

INCOMPARABLE CAKES AND BALLS,

For making Shining Liquid Blacking for Carriages, Boots, Shoes, &c. sold wholesale No. 47, Little Minories, London.

THESE cakes and balls are now justly in the highest esteem, beyond any other extant, not only for rendering the leather of a remarkably beautiful black jet shining gloss, but also uncommonly durable, soft, and smooth, and preventing it from cracking to the last. No wet can penetrate the leather where there is the least particle of this blacking, and by constant use, is a saving of at least one half of the price of shoe leather in the year, being one of the greatest nourishers of it in nature, as is well known by thousands who have made use of all other kinds, and even by those who have been long accustomed to make their own blacking under a mistaken notion of cheapness. The above cakes and balls neither soil the stockings, nor clog the blacking brush, are free from smell, and will keep any length of time in any climate; they will not stand the wear above a halfpenny per week.

Sold wholesale and retail by Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and Co; Mr A. Smith perfumer, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, —Mr J. Swanton grocer, Tron-gate, and J. Whitelaw perfumer, opposite the Guard, Glasgow, who will return the purchase money, if, upon trial, these cakes or balls do not give satisfaction in every particular.

Sold also at Mr Coke's Leith; at Mr Raeburn's shops in Edinburgh and Glasgow; Mr Alexander Swap, Dundee; Mr Paton, grocer, Montrose; and by all the principal perfumers, grocers, &c. in Great Britain.

Sold also by Mr Cheyne, Stationer, New Town, Edinburgh.

* To prevent counterfeits, Mr Bing's Cakes and Balls have a black shining gloss, with his name stamped on them.

This day is Published,

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, and C. ELLIOT and CO. at Dr Cullen's Head, Strand, London, neatly printed in three Volumes octavo, with Sixteen Copperplates.—Price 18s. in boards, and one Guinea bound.

A SYSTEM OF

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY;

From the latest and best Authors.

Arranged as nearly as the nature of the work would admit, in the order of the Lectures delivered by the Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.

By a MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

The Second Edition, with

IN THREE VOLUMES.

To which is added, THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Illustrated with Copperplates.

N. B. Those to whom the 1st and 2d volumes were delivered, will please send for the 3d volume.

Of C. ELLIOT, and as above, may be had,

I. MR. BELL'S SURGERY, Volume Fifth, 6 s. in boards 7 s. bound.

II. COMPLETE SETS, five volumes, 1 l. 10 s. in boards. N. B. Any volume, on the Ulcers, may be had separate, at 6 s. in boards, or 7 s. neatly bound.

III. DR DUNCAN'S MEDICAL COMMENTARIES for 1786; price 6 s. in boards. The plan of the future conduct of this work may be had gratis.

And in a few days will be published, price 5 s. in boards, FIRST LINES of the THEORY and PRACTICE in VENEREAL DISEASES.

By William Nisbet, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Members are requested to meet at Fortune's, upon Tuesday the 27th current, at four o'clock.

LORD ELIANK Preses.

WILLIAM HAOART Sec.

FOR SALE,

AT the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. Merchants in Leith.

A few Tons of Red and White CLOVER SEED, of the very best quality.

A considerable quantity of Dutch and Ostend LINTSEED, proper for sowing. The quality of which has been approved of by the Board of Trustees.

A. S. and Co. have some very fine Seed Barley on the way from London, which they expect in a few days. Leith, 22d March 1787.

TO BE LENT at next Whitunday,

L. 1800, in one, two, or three sums.—As the money is intended to lie for a tract of years to answer life-rents, heritable security will be preferred.—The interest to be paid in Edinburgh, and security given to that purpose.

Apply to George Farquhar writer, Shakespeare Square, Edinburgh.

House—Leith Walk.

TO BE LET and entered to immediately, AN exceeding pleasant HOUSE, nigh the foot of Leith Walk, east side, containing five rooms, kitchen, cellar, &c. or it will be let until Whitunday furnished.

A STOT FOUND.

THAT about the first of October last, a STOT was found straying on the farm of Touch-hill of Plean, in the county of Stirling.—And as application is now made by the Procurator Fiscal to the Sheriff of the county, for having the same sold as a waif, the owner will claim the same, if he means to do it, without delay, otherwise the Stot will be immediately sold. Not to be repeated. Stirling, March 19. 1787.

Stolen or Strayed,

From Gilmerton in East Lothian, between Sunday night the 18th curt. and Monday morning.

THREE HORSES answering the following descriptions:—One of them a thorough-bred Bay Horse, rising five years, with a white blaze on his face, his tail was square, pretty long and thick; likewise a Bay Galloway, thirteen hands three inches high, six years old, and very upright in his fore-end when mounted, with a large star in his forehead; also a cropped Black Galloway, thirteen hands two inches high, seven years old, remarkably handsome and strong made, and trots high above his ground, with a white tract down his forehead.—All the three are rough, owing to their running at fog. They are likewise all shod by the same hand.

Whoever will give information to Mr Drysdale at the Cowgate Port, Edinburgh, or to Captain Kinloch at Gilmerton, of the above three horses, will be handsomely rewarded.

DALMUIR BLEACHFIELD,

Six miles west from Glasgow, for 1787.

RICHARD COLLINS lays down Cloth as soon as the weather permits.—The prices of Bleaching are as follows, viz. All plain Linen, yard wide, or under, wrought in any reed below 1000, at two-pence per yard; 10 and 1100, at two-pence halfpenny; 12 and 1300, three-pence; 14 and 1500, three-pence halfpenny; all above 1500, four-pence.—Tweelings, Diapers, Sattinets, (not exceeding yard broad) three-pence halfpenny.—Long Lawn and Cambric, three-pence; and all above yard broad in proportion.

Cloth is taken in at Edinburgh by

William Anderson, at his Carron Ware-house in the West Bow, being the shop formerly possessed by Bailie James Grant; Falkirk, by Thomas Duncan, merchant; Bathgate, by John Dick, merchant; Stirling, by William Brown, merchant; Alloa, by Matthew Bryde, merchant; Paisley, by John Weir, bookfeller; Crawford's Dyke, by Mrs Edmond, merchant; Part-Glasgow, by Benjamin Robertson, merchant; Lanark, by Mrs Young, Bigger, by John Black, merchant; Ayr, by William Mitchell, merchant; Glasgow, at Dalmuir Paper Warehouse, Bell's Wynd; and at the Field, by Richard Collins, paper-napper. At all which places receipts will be granted for the Cloth.

N. B. The Cloth will be delivered at the afore said places where it was received, all stamped and lapped.—Two-pence per piece charged for stamping and lapping.

Sale of a House in Charles Street,

BY ADJUDGMENT,

The Usual Price being Reduced.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th March 1787, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

THAT HOUSE, being the fourth and fifth stories of the new Tenement, lying on the west side of Charles Street, consisting of seven rooms and a kitchen, with closets, and two cellars, presently possessed by Mr William McLean.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of William Duchan, writer to the signet, Lady Stair's Close, who has power to conclude a private bargain, previous to the day of sale.

A DIAMOND RING

FOUND upon the Street a few weeks ago. Whoever can prove it their property may have it again; but as it was found by a labouring man, it is expected that a reasonable reward will be given. Apply, for particulars, at the printing-office, Old Fishmarket Close.

SEEDS, &c. &c.

FINE New RED CLOVER SEED in Bags, DUTCH LINTSEED in hogheads, MINORCA HONEY in small jars, ENGLISH BUTTER in Firkins, Just imported and to be sold by Thomas Waugh, Leith.

LEARNED PIG.

THE Scientific Pig, to the amateurs of proficient nature, humbly offers the proof positive, in vindication of his much-injured progenitors, who, according to vulgar ideas, were esteemed the most obstinate of all creation. He doubts not but his argument will be convincing, his erudition conspicuous, and his docility equal, if not superior, to any brother animal now exhibiting. He typographically composes as accurately as any printer: He answers all lawful questions: He never divulges the thoughts of any lady in company but by her permission. His abilities have amazed his friends, and astonished his enemies: Many of each party have flattered the patience of Mr Nicholson, his tutor. The question is now at issue, and the pig has the honour to address the nobility, gentry, and generous public, to beseech their attendance at the Edinburgh Intelligence Office, from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon, and from five till seven in the evening, to determine the matter of fact, viz. Which of the two, the Pig or his Tutor, are best entitled to the protection of the public.

A Country House to Let.

CAMERON HOUSE, with stable, Coach-house, &c. to LET, situate within a mile and a half of Edinburgh, near the Dalkeith road, and will be let with or without ground.—Apply to Mr Mitchell, Nicolson Street.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.

GAMEDUTY.

A LIST of Certificates issued in the county aforesaid with respect to the said duty, for the year 1786, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, granting a duty on such certificates.

Alexander, Thomas, Esq; provost of Peebles. Dickson, Lieut. Col. Alexander, of Hartree. Dickson, Lieut. James, at Killbucho. Elibank, Right Hon. Lord, at Darnhall. Gibson, Mr Geo. at Kirkurd-maile. Lawton, William, Esq; of Cairnmuir. Moffat, Dr James, at Newland-maile. Montgomery, Right Hon. James, of Stanhope, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, at Wham. Montgomery, James, Esq; at Wham. Montgomery, Mr William, of Melville, Bart. Montgomery, Captain Robert, at ditto. Montolieu, Thomas, Esq; at Darnhall. Nafmyth, Sir James, of Poffo, Bart. at New Poffo. Townshend, Hon. Charles, Esq; at Wham. Allan, James, gamekeeper to James Kennedy of Kailzie, Esq; Dalrymple, John, ditto to Lord Chief Baron, at Wham. Thomson, William, ditto to Archibald M'Arthur Stewart of Whitbany, Esq; at Edlethou. Watson, John, ditto to the Countess of Dundonald, at Lamandra. Watson, William, ditto to Walter Hunter of Polmoor, Esq; at Polmoor.

JOHN ROBERTSON Sh. Clk.

By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp Duties.

C. E. BERESFORD, Pro Sec.

L O N D O N,

A very unfortunate accident happened a few days since at the Theatre of Boulogne. A servant of Mr Darrel's keeping places, some French officers would enter the box, on which a scuffle ensued; during which Mrs Darrel, who was far advanced in her pregnancy, entered, and was so much terrified, on seeing the servant hurt, that she fainted away. On being taken home she was delivered of a dead child, and died in great agonies the same evening. Mr Darrel is a West Indian gentleman, and well known in this country.

Extract of a letter from Rheims, Feb. 27.

"About a fortnight ago, a boat, with about forty persons in it, crossing the Maese, near Dun, in Clermontois, was overfet, and all on board, except the waterman, perished. There were eleven pregnant women among them. A labourer, being told of the dreadful accident, mounted a stout horse in an instant, and jumped with him into the river, from a bank twenty feet high. The moment he got above the waves, he directed his swimming, with his horse, amidst those heads of the women that appeared now and then above water. He seized eight of them by their hair, and let them successively go, till he found his wife, whom he carried ashore, and afterwards on his back, to a public house, where she gave some signs of life; but nature, by so violent a shock, forced the offspring from its mother's womb, and they both died a few minutes after. The husband, the unhappy spectator of such a dismal scene, did not survive them long. Grief had preyed so fast on his heart, that he died the next morning. They were all three buried in the same coffin. The magistrates of the town would have punished the waterman for his negligence, or want of skill; but that among the victims of his imprudence were his wife and sister."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,

MARCH 20.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.	Beans,	s.	d.
Wheat,	32	40	0	28	10
Barley,	22	26	0	23	15
Rye,	25	27	0	28	36
Oats,	14	20	0		
Pale Malt,	33	36	0	Flour per Sack,	
Brown Malt,	34	36	0	First,	29
Pease,	36	38	0	Second,	27
Hog Pease,	27	29	0	Third,	24

THE Emperor has appointed Count Charles Pálffy, Chancellor of the kingdom of Hungary, and also Chancellor of the Order of St. Stephen.

LLOYD'S LIST.—March 20.

THE Molly, Wallron, from Zant to London, went on shore the 27th of Dec. on the fourth end of the island of Sicily; the cargo saved with little damage.

Captain Butler, of the Bessy, arrived in the river from Virginia, on the 7th ult. spoke the George, Ward, from St. Ubes, 10 leagues from Cape Henry, bearing N. W. had been out 13 weeks, all well.

The Knight, Simmons, sailed from Sierra Leone for the West Indies the 24th of December.

The Leviathan, Bell; Swan, Rimmer; Betty, Veitch; Whale, Lloyd; Holcombe, Batson; and Margaret, Tucker— from Liverpool to Greenland, were well at Loch Ryan the 17th instant.

The Hannah, Davis, from Charleston to L'Orient, was lost the 6th instant, three leagues from L'Orient; part of the crew saved.

The Ann, Stack, from Alicante and Cadiz, to Newry, was wrecked near Broom Hill, and all the people drowned; part of the cargo saved.

The Pr. Frederick, Dayer, from New York to London, took up the crew of the ship Congress, from France to Philadelphia, in December last, afterwards the Pr. Frederick lost her rudder, masts, &c. and having ten feet water in her hold, both crews quit her, and landed at the island of Flora.

The Friends, Fitzgerald, from Cork to Bourdeaux, is wrecked at Notre Dame de Mont; four of the crew drowned; part of the cargo saved.

The Nicolas Conolly, Walth, from Lisbon to Guernsey, was lost at Guernsey the 9th instant, and five men drowned.

A letter dated off Plymouth, 13th, says, the Dublin, Ryder, from London to Chester, had split several sails in a gale of wind, but had repaired them, and was proceeding on her voyage.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, the 3d of March 1787. The whole of the report of the Dey of Algiers having declared that he would seize all vessels under Danish colours, is a fallacy, there having been no declaration of the kind; on the contrary, the two powers are in perfect harmony. The article that caused the alarm was first printed in the Amsterdam Gazette, and afterwards copied in that of Madrid, where the printer has been obliged to declare his authority. Notice of it has been sent to Cadiz, and accordingly insurances have continued to be made there and here, as formerly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 19.

UPON the motion of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Scotch fishery bill. To be reported on Monday next.

Mr. Brien brought up the navy estimates. The same were read a first and second time.

Upon reading the estimates, Captain Macbride shortly observed, that he had given his opinion in the Committee of Supply against repairing the smaller vessels; and as he was then over-ruled, he should not again trouble the House upon the subject.

Mr. Francis moved for the production of several India papers, and the same were granted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose in his place, and delivered the following message from his Majesty to the Speaker:—

“GEORGE R.

“HIS Majesty, considering the eminent services of Sir John Skynner, late Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is desirous of being enabled to grant a pension of 2000 l. per annum, clear of all deductions, to the said Sir John Skynner, during the term of his natural life. G. R.”

The House to go into a Committee on Wednesday, to consider of the said message.

INDIA BILL.

Mr. Dempster rose with the view of making his motion, of which he had for so long a period given notice to the House. He lamented exceedingly that he was by no means able to do that justice to the subject which was necessary. He stated the various grievances under which British subjects laboured, in consequence of the oppressive acts of the 24th and 26th of the present King, for the better regulation of India. It was the less necessary for him to mention to the House these grievances, as they had been stated at large at the bar by counsel. He was also of opinion, that effectually to remedy these evils, it would be necessary to regulate India by a Viceroy, a Cabinet Council, and a Legislative Assembly. He would, however, on the present occasion, only move for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain certain clauses in the acts of the 24th and 26th of the present King, for the better regulation of the British territories in India.

Mr. Francis did not pledge himself to support Mr. Dempster in all his compassionate vagaries; but he considered the present question as of the utmost consequence to the judicial procedure in India. He then recapitulated all the arguments which on this point had been teased, lengthened, and fairly tortured out of lingering existence at the bar.

Mr. Macdonald vindicated both the India bills from the censure that had been made upon them. He defended more particularly the Court of Judicature, and concluded, that it was very properly constituted, and calculated to promote all those objects of civil liberty which his Majesty intended should be dispensed to his oriental subjects under the present Administration.

Mr. Burke considered the act, which was the object of the motion, as a disgrace to the legislation of his country. It violates the most sacred principles of the constitution, by depriving our fellow-subjects in India of that inestimable privilege, a right of trial by jury, and it puts them in the power of one of the most incongruous Courts of Judicature that ever was formed. By that act, the lowest and most obscure Banyan in India might deprive a British subject of his right of a trial by his peers, and by application to the Court of King's Bench, might procure a reversal against him by information at the suit of the Attorney-General in the first instance: For such a violation of the sacred rights of Englishmen no reason had been given, but that the old law had been found incompetent, particularly in cases of corruption. This he denied; and as a proof of the effects of Juries, he mentioned the memo-

table case of Fabriges against Mostyn, when exemplary redress had been given; and he had no doubt but it had a good effect in deterring many of our governors from oppressing the natives of those countries over which they had been placed.

He then adverted to that clause of the act which prohibited the East India Company from compounding their debts. This, he said, was shutting the doors of mercy against their unfortunate debtors, and it was shutting the doors of prudence against themselves, for surely no man would deny that it was better to receive five shillings in the pound than nothing. Having dwelt upon this for some time, he returned to the extraordinary powers which the act invested in the Attorney and Solicitor General, by establishing a power in the King's Bench paramount to that of Parliament. He called on the learned gentleman opposite to him (Mr. Dundas) to whose ancestors Scotland had been indebted for restoring the dignity of her Juries, to vindicate himself for having been concerned in framing such a bill as that under their consideration. Those whose curiosity led them to enquire further into this, might consult a book which would give them ample information on the deplorable situation of that country when their Juries were formed, on a similar plan with the political-Juries which composed East-India judicature. The book he alluded to was, Mr. Amot's Collection of Criminal Trials. It was then a very common circumstance to form a Jury of such men as the Judges thought proper; but there was one case, which he read with equal horror and astonishment, of a Jury having been chosen from among a Clan. They were all Campbells, and they were to try a man of the name of Stewart, for having been accessory to the escape of another who had been accused of murdering a Campbell. In short, this book furnished the strongest arguments in favour of the rights of Juries, that any man could consult. After pointing out, in a variety of lights, the dangerous principles of the act, he concluded with giving his assent to the motion.

Sir James Johnston lamented that the Scottish Juries were not on the same footing as those in England. In Scotland they had no Grand Jury—there 45 men were picked out at the discretion of the Sheriff of the county, from whom the Judges chose 15 of such men as they could depend on. [A laugh.] He wished that the learned gentleman (Mr. Dundas) instead of the forfeited estates, had given to Scotland the more valuable possession of a trial by Jury in all cases.

Mr. Pitt in a very short speech defended the principle of the act, so far as it respected the Tribunal, which he denied to be under the influence of Administration.

Mr. Burke rose to explain, and was going into the argument at great length, when he was called to order as having spoke. To obviate this objection, Mr. Burke moved the question of adjournment, which was seconded by Mr. Francis. This occasioned an altercation between the Speaker and Mr. Burke.

Mr. Fox rose and vindicated the privilege his honourable friend had of moving the adjournment. With regard to the objection which had been made against his not having spoken agreeably to order, certainly the same objection was against any other member who had not observed the same rule precisely. He admitted likewise, that if one gentleman conformed to order, it was equally the duty of every other. In these particulars he seemed to glance at the partiality which he thought had been shewn on the occasion, in calling one gentleman to order and not another, who had equally committed this error.

The Speaker spoke in vindication of his having risen to remind the honourable gentleman (Mr. Burke) of the rules of the House in moving the amendment. God forbid, said he, that any thing which comes from the Chair should be partially directed against one gentleman, and not another under the same circumstances. The reason he had taken the liberty to observe what he did was, in consequence of the honourable member (Mr. Burke) having moved an adjournment of a question without having offered the least argument in its support. This he considered against the received rules of the House, and therefore he had taken the liberty to offer what he had done.

Mr. Burke rose in his own vindication. Having made a short reply to the Speaker, he adverted to the House proceeding to pass a question respecting a Court of Judicature, without having sufficient knowledge of the rules of jurisprudence for the purpose. He confessed himself that he knew not any rule of jurisprudence that could authorise them to agree to this bill. They probably might, although they affected not to have this knowledge.

Here the House began to cough in a manner too obvious to require any explanation, that it was their wishes to silence the honourable gentleman.

Mr. Burke observed, as he was speaking on a subject of justice which no reason could subvert, it was not to be coughed into silence. He then made a few other observations similar to what he was offering, when the coughing began—and then concluded, finding the House was desirous to have the question read.

Mr. Dundas rose. He said the present motion for the adjournment was the most extraordinary of any he had ever heard. First, a motion had been made on a petition for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to hear counsel on the subject; and after counsel had been heard in this Committee, the business was then deferred on the pretence of the Committee not being then competent to decide upon the business; and now, in consequence of such postponement, the House had proceeded on the same business, a motion was made to adjourn its consideration. Such an extraordinary proceeding certainly must excite the surprise, and cause the animadversions of those who had any regard for the consistency of the concerns of that House. And the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Burke) while he asserted his own privileges of speaking, must not prevent others from using theirs of coughing.

(Here the House began to cough.)

This caused him to observe, that gentlemen might

cough as much as they pleased, whenever they thought he had trespassed on their time and patience, by saying any thing unworthy their attention.

The question being here called for, the House divided. The numbers were,

Against the adjournment,	123
For it,	22
Majority	101

The Committee on the consolidation bill was then deferred until this day (Monday) se'ennight.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Read a first time the bill for restraining the negotiation of promissory notes to a limited time.

Mr. Priestwood, from the Navy-office, presented accounts of rendezvous, &c. which were ordered to lie on the table.

Read a second time, and committed to the whole House for this day se'ennight, the vagrant act, and the insolvent debtor's bill.

Ordered the militia pay-bill to be ingrossed.

The order of the day was read for a Committee of the whole House to take into further consideration the charges against Warren Hastings, Esq;

Mr. Courtenay having taken the chair,

Mr. Francis informed the Committee, that he should examine the gentlemen who had been ordered to attend this day, principally on the subject of the collection of the East India Company's revenues.

Mr. William Young, who had been examined on a former day concerning some of the contracts granted by Mr. Hastings, now appeared at the bar, and was interrogated by Mr. Francis between three and four hours, chiefly with regard to the collection of the Company's revenues in the province of Bahar.

It appeared from the answers of this witness, who was formerly a member of the Provincial Council of Bahar, that Mr. Hastings had, in 1781, abolished the Provincial Councils established for the collection of the revenue; that he had been induced to take this step by some public motives, not by any neglect or mismanagement of the members; that, in the witness's opinion, his true reason for such a measure was to augment his influence in the country; that, after the suppression of the Council of Bahar, by which the members had been reduced to very great inconveniences in their circumstances, he had nominated two Rajahs to collect the revenues of that province; that according to public report, (which the witness would not vouch for) these two men had made Mr. Hastings a present of four lacks of rupees, (40,000 l.) that this sum was supposed to have been given him as a gratification for his appointing them collectors; that these Rajahs, in the exercise of this employment, had desolated the country, ruined agriculture, and reduced most of the inhabitants to such distress, that many of them had been under a necessity of quitting the province; that one of the Rajahs, named Kellaram, had been imprisoned for the balance that remained due of his collection; that Kellaram, who, in his own defence, might have accused Mr. Hastings of corruption in receiving the sum above mentioned, was unwilling to bring forward such an accusation, from the fear of Mr. Hastings's vengeance, which he apprehended would prove fatal to him; that the loss of revenue sustained by the Company, in consequence of the ruin and desolation produced by the Rajahs during the time of their acting in the capacity of collectors, was very considerable, &c.

Mr. Young had also a few questions put to him by Mr. Burke, Mr. Baring, Sir James Johnstone, and Mr. Beaufoy.

When he was asked, for what reason the Rajah Kellaram, when he was imprisoned, forbore to accuse Mr. Hastings of corruption, he expressed a very great reluctance to answer that question; but the Committee being of opinion, that, unless the giving an answer to it should tend to his own criminality, it was incumbent on him to answer it—he replied, that it would not, by any means, tend to criminate himself, but that he had the strongest objections to answering the question. Being required, however, to comply with the desire of the Committee, he gave that answer which we have hinted at above; namely, that the cause of the Rajah's silence was, the apprehension of meeting with the fate of the Rajah Nundcomar, who was hanged in India some years ago.

When Mr. Young's examination was concluded, Mr. Francis remarked, that, as the examination of the witness had extended to a much greater length than he had at first been aware of, it would be advisable to defer examining the other gentlemen who had been required to attend. He would therefore move that the Chairman should leave the chair.

Mr. Burke expressed his wish, that the charges against Mr. Hastings might not be delayed. He had no objection, however, to the motion.

Mr. Alderman Townshend said a few words; after which the motion was carried in the affirmative.

The Chairman then quitted the chair, reported progress, and desired leave to sit again.

The House being reformed, it was resolved that a Committee of the whole House should renew the deliberation on the charges against Mr. Hastings on Thursday next.

At a quarter before eight o'clock, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

L O N D O N, — March 21.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday night highly interested the few who had access to observe him in the discharge of one of the most amiable duties of the heart. As soon as his Majesty withdrew from the opera, and was escorted as usual by the proper officers and managers to his carriage, the Prince came behind the scenes and threw himself in the way of her Majesty, as she passed. She gave him her hand with an eye which bespoke the fulness of her heart—he respectfully kissed it, and then hurried to the box of the Princesses, and after a short but tender scene of mutual salutations, assisted in handing them to their chairs.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has determined to reside entirely in the country the enfu-

ring summer, for which the necessary regulations are making.

Yesterday, in the House of Lords, the Committee appointed to inspect the lists of names delivered in at the table of this House a few days back, relative to the appointment of new commissioners under the East India judicature act, made a report, that they had examined the different lists, and found the Right Hon. persons fit and proper to serve agreeable to the tenor of the said act. It was then ordered to be referred to the Lord Chancellor, who is to transmit the same, under his seal and sign manual, to the Clerk of the Crown.

Yesterday, at five o'clock, there were just ten members in the House of Commons to do the business of the nation. The dryness of the roads round the metropolis was far more agreeable than the dryness of the subject in St. Stephen's Chapel.

Monday, a deputation of the East India merchants waited on Mr. Pitt at his house in Downing-street, and held a long conference relating to the affairs of Mr. Hastings.

Of all the remaining charges against Warren Hastings, Esq; rumour says that Mr. Burke contents himself with bringing forward only four, unless, as he was in the outset, he shall be called on and defended as to the rest.

The four charges to be selected are those respecting Fyzoolah Cawn—the presents—and the revenues, which consist of two parts.—The charge respecting Fyzoolah Cawn is to be moved by Mr. Wyndham.

The profits of the East India trade are at this time superior to what they ever were before; last year they sold near seventeen million pounds of tea, which, at a profit of only ninepence in the pound, must net six hundred and thirty thousand pounds.

Mr. St. George, who has been eminently celebrated on the Continent for the variety of his accomplishments, and the uncommon extent of his personal strength, arrived on Saturday last in this metropolis, and was immediately visited by all the musical professors of repute, and the amateurs, as well as the distinguished masters of the fencing science. This gentleman is a performer of the first class on the violin, and is even said to transcend the first masters of that instrument. He is also so wonderfully dextrous with the sword, and unites quickness and strength in so extraordinary a degree, that it is supposed no professor in the world can excel him.—Many stories are related of his strength that are almost incredible, though certainly true. He is a mulatto, and a native of the French West Indies.

Advices brought by an express on Monday from France contradict the account given in a former paper of the Assembly of the Notables having been dissolved; and mention, in general terms, that their proceedings go on very rapidly; and that M. de Calonne is perfectly successful; and that there is no doubt of his carrying all his points.

Anecdote.—Doct. Schmidt, of the Cathedral of Berlin, wrote a letter to the King of Prussia, couched in the following terms: “Sire, I acquaint your Majesty, 1st. That there are wanting books of Plains for the Royal Family. I acquaint your Majesty, 2d. That there wants wood to warm the royal seats. I acquaint your Majesty, 3d. That the ballustrade, next the river, behind the church, is become ruinous.

SCHMIDT, Sacrificer of the Cathedral.”

The King, who was much amused by the above, wrote the following answer:—“I acquaint Mr. Sacrificer Schmidt, 1st. That those who want to sing may buy books. 2d. I acquaint Mr. Sacrificer Schmidt, that those who want to be kept warm must buy wood. 3d. I acquaint Mr. Sacrificer Schmidt, that I shall not trust any longer to the ballustrade next the river; and I acquaint Mr. Sacrificer Schmidt, 4th. that I will not have any more correspondence with him.

Extract of a letter from Arcott, dated July 26, 1786.

“The Marratoes and Tippoo Saib are at war, and the Company are rather afraid that it will cause a rupture between us and our old enemies the French, who have lately landed at Pondicherry and the Mauritius near 5000 troops from France; the Dutch have also ceded the harbour and fort of Trincomalee to the French; so that they are gaining strength in this country every day, and should hostilities commence, there will be a violent contest, as they will strain every nerve to recover their former possessions. However, I trust our superiority by sea will enable us to cope with them.

“This country now wears the face of plenty, and should the peace continue a few years more, the Company's finances will be in a flourishing state.

“General Dalling, our commander in chief at Madras, is said to have given in his resignation, and will return to England as soon as it is accepted of.

“We have every thing to hope for from Lord Cornwallis, as Governor General of Bengal, when we consider his Lordship's abilities in a civil and military capacity, as well as his unimpeached integrity, and singular humanity.”

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 17.

“We are extremely sorry to inform the public, that an account was yesterday received at the Custom-house, that the Rofs revenue cruiser, was in a gale of wind, two or three days ago, wrecked of the Sahees, and that all on board perished.—The crew consisted of eighteen hands, besides officers.”

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 17,759, a prize of 500 l.

No. 10,305, 21,378, 39,757, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each.

No. 1575, 7463, 8697, 19,757, 31,436, 39,514.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 41,153, a prize of 2000 l.

No. 6452, 41,324, 1000 l. each.

No. 10,491, 22,019, 40,715, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each.

No. 18,240, 21,324, 21,734, 29,022, 39,315, 43,462.

43,743, 45,489.

WINDAT DEAL, MARCH 20 E.

Deaths.—On Thursday last, at Bath, General Sir William Boothby, Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot. Dr Thomas Moffat, a native of Scotland, and Comptroller of New London, in Connecticut, before the late rebellion.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 21.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Bonds, 44 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	South Sea Stock, 84 s.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 123 s.	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. real. shut.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 76 s.	3 per cent. 1791, —
3 per cent. 1796, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2 s.
3 per cent. 1797, —	diff.
Long Ann. shut.	Exch. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, —	Lottery Tickets, —
shut.	Prizes, 1 s. diff.
10 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	Bank for April, —
India Stock, shut.	India for April, —
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	Consols for April, 76 s.

EDINBURGH.

Extra of a letter from London, March 21.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BARON SKYNNER'S PENSION.

"After some miscellaneous matter of very little note, the House sat without any business before them for near an hour, waiting for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, upon coming down, moved for the House's resolving itself into a Committee on his Majesty's message respecting a pension to the late Lord Chief Baron Skynner; which being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a Committee accordingly, Lord Frederick Campbell in the chair, when Mr Pitt rose, and in a speech replete with encomiums on the late Lord Chief Baron Skynner, in which his virtues as a man, and his learning and integrity as a Judge, were equally the subject, the Right Hon. Gentleman moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for enabling his Majesty to grant a pension of 2000 l. per annum, clear of all deductions, to the late Lord Chief Baron Skynner, for his diligent and meritorious services.

"Mr Burke followed the Right Hon. Gentleman in a strain of panegyric equally honourable to the late Lord Chief Baron, and said, that men of all descriptions must cheerfully join in the motion that had been made for rewarding his services.

"The motion was then put, and unanimously agreed to.

"The House then resumed itself, and Lord Frederick Campbell reported to the House; and his Lordship and Mr Pitt were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill.

FRENCH TREATY AND CONSOLIDATION OF CUSTOMS.

"Mr Balfour then called the attention of the House to the bill before it, in which the Commercial Treaty, and the Consolidation of the Customs and Excise, were included in one and the same bill. The Hon. Gentleman reprobated this in very pointed terms, and hoped, that a practice so very objectionable, would on no account be suffered. He disclaimed all idea of a wanton opposition to Government, and professed to act on all occasions on true constitutional grounds; but he could by no means agree to a number of propositions being put together, and blended in one and the same bill. Gentlemen had an undoubted right to consider every proposition separately and specifically, and their constituents had a right to know how they voted on every question, which was not to be thought possible in the present case, since the House were obliged to vote for the Commercial Treaty and the Consolidations, both of them, or not at all, though they might like one, and dislike the other. The Honourable Gentleman expatiated very much on this, and reminded the House, that the East India Bill, so often brought into question (Mr Fox's bill) and which had been rejected, might have passed, had it been tacked to a bill that would have raised no opposition to it. In short, if distinct things were allowed to be put into one and the same bill, the minister might always carry what bill he pleased, however unpopular and odious, by tacking to one that was not so. For there and other reasons that he mentioned, he moved, That the said bill for the Commercial Treaty and the Consolidation of the Customs might be made two bills of, if the Committee should think proper so to do.

"Sir William Lemon seconded the motion, though, like the Honourable Gentleman who spoke before, he had no objection to either the Commercial Treaty, or the Consolidation of the Customs; the latter of which he spoke of in the highest terms of panegyric.

"Mr Fyner spoke on the same side, and reprobated in very strong terms the Commercial Treaty, and represented, that he was, notwithstanding, obliged to vote for it, or reject the Consolidation of the Customs, of which he highly approved.

"Mr Pitt strongly contended against the motion, and pronounced it impracticable to divide the bill in question. He insisted upon it, that it was neither new nor unparliamentary, to put more than one or two propositions into one and the same bill; and argued, that should the Consolidation of the Customs be separated from the Commercial Treaty, the same objections would still remain, as the consolidation part of the bill contained a great many propositions, since in fact, every article of goods, &c. imported or exported, were distinct and different ones.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer was entering very largely into the question, and the House was expected to sit late, as Mr Fox, Mr Dundas, Sir Grey Cooper, Mr Burke, Mr Welbore Ellis, &c. were preparing to speak.

"The Scotch fishery bill, which went through a Committee of the whole House on Monday, is to be reported and read a third time on Monday next.

"The Committee up stairs on the petition on Aberbrothick harbour, sat to day, and ordered in a bill, which is to be presented to-morrow.

"The Committee up stairs on the twopenny Scotch bill, also sat to-day, and made some progress.

On Friday last, was married at Drumheugh, near Edinburgh, Captain Colin Campbell, younger of Stonefield, to Miss Elizabeth Anstruther, daughter of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcarrie, Baronet.

A few days since, the wife of Mr James Sedgley, a cooper in Salisbury, was brought to bed of her twenty-fourth child.

On Sunday evening died, at his house in Westgate-street, Newcastle, in the 68th year of his age, John Rotherham, M. D. physician to the Infirmary and Lying-in Hospital in that town.

Yesterday, a memorial from the ship-owners of Newcastle and the neighbouring ports, setting forth the grievances under which they labour, was sent off for London, in order to be presented to the Lords of the Treasury.

Monday and Tuesday the House of Lords heard counsel in the appeal from the Court of Session, wherein Arthur Sinclair, Esq; of Mafkapatam, in the East Indies, is appellant; Barbara Baikie, widow of Andrew Young, and Margaret Young, their daughter, are respondents; and affirmed the decree. This judgment settles, that the bygone interest on the accumulated sum in an adjudication belongs to the heir and not to the executor of the adjudger. Counsel for the appellant, the Lord Advocate and Mr Tait; solicitor Mr Spottiswood. Counsel for the respondents, Mr Solicitor Dundas and Mr Wight; solicitor, Mr Chalmer.

Petitions to Parliament, praying for a reform in the internal government of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland, are already sent off by the inhabitants of about forty of the boroughs, and more are daily sending off. We understand, delegates from some of the boroughs are to go to London to manage the business.

The new Opera of Robin Hood was performed at Glasgow on Monday last, to an overflowing house, with the greatest marks of applause.

On Saturday the 9th instant, as some men were working in a quarry at Hartlepool in the county of Durham, belonging to Mr John Middleton, they discovered, at the depth of eight feet under ground, a place walled round of about three feet diameter, and two feet deep, at the bottom of which they found a piece of flesh weighing about a pound and a half, which had not even the smallest filament corrupted, but the colour, consistency, and smell perfectly good. Some time ago they found, at the distance of about five feet from the above mentioned spot, and only three feet under ground, a large earthen furnace pot, well cemented all round. It is very probable that this has been some hiding place in former times, as they were so near the Scots; but how that piece of flesh was preserved from mouldering by the air contained in the cavity, cannot easily be explained.

N. B. We have frequently heard that concrete substances of animal fat have been found in vaults uncorrupted, after having lain many ages, and after all the other parts of the body had been entirely decayed.

In the Irish House of Commons on Tuesday the 13th, Mr Grattan rose to introduce a conversation on tithes, which was, he said, a subject that must come before Parliament; and therefore, he thought it was proper to lay some foundation for it this present session. We have, said he, admitted the distresses of the poor people of the south—we have admitted that they are the most miserable of mankind—and, admitting this, we have condemned their mutinies with severity; and though we have acknowledged that their distresses should be relieved, we have postponed taking any measures for that purpose. This, therefore, makes it necessary for me to take up the subject, which, from what has occurred, naturally divides itself into two heads—the distresses of the people, and the redress to be applied to them. Mr Grattan here went into a very long and able discussion of the distresses the poor laboured under from the exaction of tithes, and concluded with moving a resolution to the following purport: "That if it shall appear to this House, at the commencement of the next session of Parliament, that tranquillity has been restored to these parts of the kingdom which have lately been disgraced by outrage, and that due obedience is paid to the laws, this House will take into consideration the subject of tithes, and consider of some plan for the honourable support of the clergy."

Mr Secretary Orde said, He had listened with anxiety and concern to the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman; and they had both been increased by the motion now made. He would, however, take the liberty of reminding him, that under the present circumstances of the country, it was impossible in any degree to hold out an expectation, that the House would enter upon the subject. He admitted the capability of the Right Honourable Gentleman to propose measures, and that no man was more capable of giving consequence to any subject. But, should the House agree to the motion, they would be capitulating with insurrection, and offering a reward for that obedience to the laws on which they had a right to insist.

A long debate ensued; in the course of which a number of members delivered their sentiments. The order of the day was then moved for, which precluded the question from being put, and the House adjourned. Although unsuccessful in his motion Mr Grattan has established one fact, and extorted a confession of it from all sides of the House, that the peasantry of Ireland are a most oppressed, wretched, and hapless body of men.

Wednesday the 14th, after the manifest bill was read, Mr Corry observed, that the bill just read was for preventing frauds in his Majesty's revenue, and was therefore what was generally understood to be a revenue bill. The question therefore was, Whether gentlemen would suffer a perpetual revenue bill to go into a committee. He thought it sufficient that they should just hear the bill to reject it.

The Attorney General replied, That the Right Honourable Gentleman might as well object to the Excise laws, as to the present bill. It went to establish a regulation which was wished for by all men in business, to compel the master of the vessel to produce a manifest and invoice of his cargo; and therefore it would be very extraordinary, if it could be construed a perpetual revenue bill. Several other

members spoke, when the question being put for committing the bill, there appeared for the committee 69, against it, 28. Mr Corry then moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee to receive a clause to limit its duration to one year, or until the end of the session. For the motion, 32. Against it, 70.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 17.

"Yesterday his Grace the Lord Lieutenant went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to a number of bills.

"The Right Hon. Mr Speaker's speech to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, in the House of Peers yesterday evening, on presenting the bills.

"May it please your Grace,

"The wisdom of the principle which the Commons have established and preserved in, under your Grace's auspices, of preventing the further accumulation of national debt, is now powerfully felt throughout the kingdom; in its many beneficial consequences—public credit has gradually risen to a height unknown for many years—agriculture has brought in new supplies of wealth—and the merchants and manufacturers are each encouraged to extend their efforts, by the security it has given them, that no new taxes will obstruct the progress of their works, or impede the success of their speculations.

"Such is the happy situation of this kingdom from the support which your Grace's constant and zealous care has given to the operation of that principle; and this situation is peculiarly fortunate at the present period, when his Majesty's gracious attention to the interests of his people has opened new objects of manufacture, and new channels of commerce, to their industry.

"Happy, however, as our situation is, we know that all its blessings will be a vain expectation, if a spirit of outrage and opposition to law shall prevent internal industry, and depreciate the national character; we have, therefore, applied ourselves to form such laws as must, under the firmness and justice of your Grace's government, effectually and speedily suppress that lawless spirit.

"His Majesty's faithful Commons do now cheerfully continue all the present taxes; and having constantly experienced how well-founded their confidence has been in your Grace's prudent administration of the public treasure, they do with the greater satisfaction declare, that they give and grant therein the most decided expectation, that by your Grace's frugal and just management of the public revenue, they will be rendered sufficient to answer the public expense without the further accumulation of debt or increase of taxes."

Extract of a letter from Perth, March 21.

"On the night betwixt Sunday and Monday last, a most shocking fire broke out here, in a house in the South Street, which raged with great violence for about five hours. The two upper flats were almost totally destroyed, and very little of the furniture saved. Luckily the books, papers, and furniture in the under flat, which was employed as the custom-house, were timely removed. The night was uncommonly calm, which prevented any of the neighbouring houses from receiving damage, which was the more fortunate, as several wooden houses were adjoining. A young woman, servant of the family, who had ventured too far in quest of her clothes, was so much scorched with the flames, that she died yesterday. Indeed, it was owing to a most uncommon and providential circumstance that the lives of the rest of the family were preserved. A cat, which had been inclosed in one of the bed rooms, being nearly suffocated with the smoke, ran through the room, making a great noise, scratching on the chairs, &c. and awakened a young lady that slept in the room; just in time to preserve her own life and that of the rest of the family. The fire is conjectured to have been kindled by the carelessness of the girl who lost her life, and who had gone up to one of the garret rooms with a candle, a few hours before."

Sketch of the Life of the late William Frederic Glover, Esq.

MR GLOVER was born in the neighbourhood of Soho square, about the year 1736, and was christened Frederic, in consequence of the marriage of his late Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales, which happened that year. His father was a picture dealer, in which he was reckoned to excel, nor was the son deficient in a gentlemanly knowledge of that art.

After receiving a good classical education, he was put apprentice to Mr Smith, an eminent surgeon at that time in Pall-mall. Here he made more than a sufficient progress, but the love of the Muses (the sister art of painting) calling him from this profession—he abruptly left his principal, and in company with the late David Erskine Baker (author of the Companion to the Playhouse, &c.) rambled to Edinburgh, where he soon after got an engagement as an actor at that theatre, then under the management of the late Mr Lee, to whom he was likewise serviceable as an author in prologue writing, dramatical alterations, &c. &c.

Here he married—and here too it should be noticed, to the honour of his widow, who is still living, that for the space of thirty years, "she bore her faculties most meekly," and exerted an unremitting attention to a very numerous family, under a great variety of trying circumstances.

From Edinburgh he passed over into Ireland, and soon after joined the theatrical corps of Barry and Woodward, at that time (1758) performing at Crow-street theatre—Between Dublin and Cork he continued for about seven years—no ways distinguished as an actor, but always loved and respected as a man.

Tired of the histrionic life, in which he found no prospect of excellence, he returned to the profession he was bred in, and renewed his studies under the late celebrated Dr Cleghorn of Dublin. At this period it was, that on account of a wager, he recovered to life a convict of the name of Patrick Madman, after hanging for the space of twenty-seven minutes, and from this circumstance he deduced many pleasant stories, which no man's fancy and manner were more capable of improving.

He returned to London in 1767—where, abstracting about four years that he served in the Essex Militia, as a Lieutenant and Surgeon, he continued to his death, which happened suddenly on Sunday the 25th of February 1787, labouring to maintain a numerous family, partly from the exercise of his pen, and partly from the profits of his profession.

Of his talents as a surgeon, it is said he wanted nothing but a more extensive practice to give him celebrity, which he certainly would have obtained had industry bore any proportion to his abilities.

As an author, he had the same drawback upon his talents; for though possessed of a good taste, and sufficient information, yet his high zest for society brought on the fits of prostration so often, that, except a few songs, prologues, and epigrams, the leisure of his earlier days, and some hasty compilations, the drudgery of his latter—there are no traces of his pen.

We are to look then for his principal celebrity as a companionable man; and sure none understood that art better, from "the feast of reason," to the "setting the table in a roar." Ruffling much with the world, from his earliest days, and endowed with a happy memory and good taste, he had collected an uncommon store of anecdote, which he either told independently, or by a knock peculiar to himself, so trimmed and adapted to the present moment, that each became new after the twentieth telling. He gave them too in the highest tones of good humour and pleasantry, free from the least ill nature or dark insinuations; and if, at any time, he unknowingly gave offence to the captious or the squeamish, his philanthropic look, and open heart, ever at that time stretched out as a mark of amity, instantly restored good fellowship.

Most men companions have their particular days and hours of good humour; but Glover was a perennial fountain of delight. Introduce him into any company, and he instantly answered the demands of his character—all was wit, pleasantry, and good nature; inasmuch that, at parting, (which was generally very late), it was the hour, and not the inclination, that said ABIT.

But, "Who to frail mortality shall trust?" This sprightly, convivial, innocent creature was snatched in one day, from the social table to the silent grave; renewing this awful lesson to his friends, "that all must perish," even

"The GREAT GLOBE itself,

Yes, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind!"

State of the Thermometer since our last

Thursday, Mar. 21. 8 o'clock.	P. M.	49
Friday, — 23. 8 —	A. M.	49
— 8 —	P. M.	39
Saturday, — 24. 8 —	A. M.	40

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

March 23. Hope, Barr, from Morriston's haven, in ballast.
Anne, Forsyth, from Alloa, with coals.
Coaster, Elliot, from Grangemouth, in ballast.
24. Libbeer, Manley, from Lynn, with grain.
Janet and Peggy, Hamilton, from Alloa, in ballast.
Two sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Six Brothers, Ferguson, } for Greenland fishery.
Balth, Young, }
Grampus, Balfour,
Katharine and Isobel, Lyell, for Perth, with goods.
Doctor, Mackenzie, for Stornoway, with goods.
Jean, Napier, for Glasgow, with goods.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On MONDAY next, March 26. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A PLAY AND FARCE,

As will be expressed in the Bills.

The New Opera of *Robin Hood* will be repeated in a few days.

Farms in Lanarkshire to Let.

THE LANDS OF SPITAL and JOHNSTON, containing of 226 acres, whereof above 170 are arable, and 55 acres pasture.

Also, the Lands of HEAVYSIDE, whereof 76 acres are arable, and 31 acres pasture, besides 50 acres of moor, and fit for pasture.

These lands are to be let in lease for nineteen years, commencing with crop 1788. They lie in the parish of Biggar, and county of Lanark, about eleven miles east from Lanark, and twelve west from Peebles.

Proposals may be given to Laurence Hill, writer to the signet, or to Thomas Carmichael writer in Biggar.

Water-falls, Mill, and Lands, to Let, IN FORFAR-SHIRE.

TO LET, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next.

The MILL of MONYFEITH upon the water of Dighty, within four miles of Dundee, to which place there is a communication by the best road in the country.—The situation of this place renders it particularly favourable to the establishment of a manufactory, lying in the neighbourhood of a fertile country, in the vicinity of a large and flourishing town, and so near the Frith of Tay, that vessels of 100 tons load and discharge within an hundred yards of the present mill, by which means fuel, and every other bulky material may be had at a moderate expense. The present mill commands a Fall of 8 feet upon and at the foot of the water of Dighty, where it is most copious, and the whole water can be taken into the Lead when necessary, by which means it has sufficient power to work any machine commonly used in this country. Besides the LANDS presently annexed to the mill, consisting of 18 acres good arable ground, persons inclining to make a bargain, may be accommodated with 15 acres of pasture ground, and a considerable quantity of arable, if necessary.

There are upon the premises a well-frequented public house, with other conveniences.

Besides the above situation, there is another, the lease of which expires in five years from Whitunday next, and which lying quite contiguous to the other, may be annexed to it, and employed in the same work. It commands 54 feet Fall upon Dighty, and the same dammed series both.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor Charles Hunter Esq; of Burnside, or John Patullo, scrivener at Orange, who will show the premises.

Lands in the County of Fife for Sale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands of NEWTON, EASTER CLATTON, and part of BONFIELD, lying in parish of St Andrews, and county of Fife.

For particulars, apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the

MANIFESTS.

Customhouse, Edinburgh, March 7. 1787.

BY an act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An act for regulating the production of Manifests, &c. it is amongst other things enacted, That, from and after the times herein after mentioned, no goods or commodities shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any port or place whatever in parts beyond the seas, in any ship or vessel whatever, belonging to the whole or in part to his Majesty's subjects, unless the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of every such ship or vessel, respectively importing such goods, shall have on board a manifest or manifests, content or contents, in writing, signed by such master or other person, containing the name or names of the several and respective ports or places where the goods in such manifest or manifests, content or contents mentioned, shall have been respectively laden or taken on board; the name and built of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof, according to the register of the same; together with the Christian and surname of the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the port or place to which such ship or vessel truly belongs; and a just, true, correct, and particular account of all the cargo, and of all packages of goods so laden or taken on board, with the several and respective marks thereon; and of the particulars of the cargo which is flowed loose, and of the following particulars, in words at length, (that is to say) the several and respective numbers of the packages, with a particular description thereof, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hoghead, barrel, or other cask or package, describing such other cask or package by its usual or ordinary name; or whether case, bale, pack, tub, chest, box, bundle, or other package, or by such other name or description as the same is usually called or known by.

And it is thereby further enacted, That no Wine of any sort shall be imported or brought into Great Britain, from any port or place whatever in foreign parts, not belonging to or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, in any ship or vessel whatever, unless the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of the ship or vessel in which such wine shall be laden, shall have on board, in like manner, a manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, made out and signed by such master, or other person, on or before the clearing or departure of every such ship or vessel, from each and every such port or place where such wine shall be laden on board, containing the names of the several and respective ports or places where the wine mentioned in such manifest or manifests, or content or contents, shall have been so respectively laden or taken on board; the name and built of such ship or vessel, and the true admeasurement or tonnage thereof; together with the Christian and surname of the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, and the port or place to which such ship or vessel truly belongs; and a just, true, correct, and particular account of the whole quantity of wine, distinguishing the quantity of each different kind so taken on board, as aforesaid; and of the several and respective marks upon the different packages respectively; and, if known, the names of the persons to whom the wines are respectively consigned; and also, in words at length, the several and respective numbers of the packages, with a particular description thereof, whether leaguer, pipe, butt, puncheon, hoghead, barrel, or other cask or package, or by what name or description such other cask or package may be usually called or known.

And further, That no fort of wine shall be admitted to an entry on the importation thereof into Great Britain, in any ship or vessel whatever, from any port or place in parts beyond the seas, not belonging to, or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, unless the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall, before his departure from the port or place where such wine is shipped or laden on board, verify upon oath the truth of the contents of the said manifest or manifests, in respect of the said wine, before the British Consul, or other chief British officer, if there shall be any such resident at or near to the port or place where such wine shall be laden or taken on board.

And it is by the said Act further enacted, That before any ship or vessel shall be cleared out for Great Britain, with any goods or commodities whatever, from any port or place in any colony, plantation, island, or territory, in foreign parts, belonging to, or under the dominion of the Crown of Great Britain, the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of every such ship or vessel, shall deliver the manifest or content in writing, herein before required, to the Collector of the Customs, (if there be such an officer at or near to such place); and if there shall not be a Collector of the Customs there, then to the chief officer of the Customs; and if there shall not be any officer of the Customs there, then to the principal officer or magistrate, or some other person specially appointed by him for that purpose, resident at or near to such place, who shall, respectively, cause a duplicate thereof to be forthwith made, and shall indorse upon the original manifest or content his name, with the day and year on which the same was so produced to him, and shall then return the said original manifest or content to the said master, or other person; and, at the clearing of such ship or vessel, shall transmit the duplicate to the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at the port in Great Britain to which the goods are consigned, and to which the manifest refers.

And if any goods shall be imported or brought into Great Britain in any ship or vessel whatever, belonging in the whole, or in part, to his Majesty's subjects, from any port or place whatever in foreign parts, without such manifest or manifests, or content or contents in writing, or shall not be included and described therein, or shall not agree therewith; or if any wine shall be imported or brought into Great Britain by any such ship or vessel without a manifest or manifests, content or contents, so verified as aforesaid; in each and every such case, the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall forfeit a sum of money equal to double the value of such goods, together with the full duties payable on the same.

And, by the said Act, it is further enacted, That the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of any ship or vessel, belonging in whole, or in part, to his Majesty's subjects, laden with goods as aforesaid, and bound to any port or place in Great Britain, shall, on his arrival within four leagues of the coast thereof, upon demand, produce all and every such manifest or manifests, or content or contents, in writing, which such master, or other person, is herein before required to have on board, to such officer or officers of his Majesty's Customs as shall first come on board his said ship or vessel, for his or their examination and inspection, and shall deliver to such officer or officers a true copy thereof respectively, (which copy shall be provided and subscribed by the said master, or other person, as aforesaid;) and the said officer or officers shall certify on the back of the original manifest, that it was so produced, and the day and year on which it was so produced, and a copy thereof so delivered; and shall likewise certify upon the back of such copy or copies the day and year on which the same was or were produced; and shall forthwith transmit such copy or copies to the respective Collectors and Comptrollers of the several ports to which the goods, by such manifest or manifests, shall appear to be consigned; and that the said master, or other person as aforesaid, shall, in like manner, produce to the officer or officers of his Majesty's Customs, who shall first come on board such ship or vessel, upon her arrival within the limits of any port of Great Britain in which the cargo, or any part thereof, is intended to be discharged, such manifest or manifests, or

content or contents, in writing, as aforesaid; and shall also deliver to him or them a true copy of every such manifest, (such copy to be also provided and subscribed by such master, or other person, as aforesaid,) the production of which manifest or content, and the delivery of such copy, shall also be certified by such officer or officers on the back of the original manifest or content, with the day, year, and time, when the original was produced, and copy delivered, as aforesaid, and such officer or officers shall forthwith transmit such copy to the Collector and Comptroller of that port.

And if the master, or other person having or taking the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall not comply with the requisites of the last-recited clause, or shall not give an account of the destination of such ship or vessel, or shall give a false account of the destination thereof, in order to evade the production of the manifest, he shall forfeit a sum equal to double the value of the goods, together with the full duties due and payable thereon.

Moreover, if any package reported by the master shall be wanting, and not found on board, or if the goods reported shall not agree with the manifest, or if either report or manifest shall not agree with the cargo found on board, the master shall forfeit two hundred pounds.

All which regulations commence from and after the following periods, viz. In respect to ships or vessels coming from any part of Europe, from and after the 25th day of December 1786; in respect to ships or vessels coming from any part of Africa or America, from and after the 25th day of September 1787; and in respect to ships or vessels coming from Asia, from and after the 25th day of March 1788.

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs have directed this publication to be made of the foregoing regulations of the recited Act for the information of all concerned, declaring, That all masters of ships or vessels omitting or neglecting to comply with the regulations above recited, will be prosecuted for the penalties inflicted by the said Act.

TULLOCH PRINTFIELD,

SANDEMAN, LINDSAY, AND CO. Perth, continue to print all kinds of Cotton and Linen Cloth for furniture, garments, &c. in the best manner, and at moderate prices.

Cloth for this field is taken in by Messrs Joseph Lachlan, Lawn market, Peter Robertson, front of the Exchange, and William Braidwood, Grass-market, Edinburgh; William Coke, Leith; John Berrie, Dalkeith; George Richardson, Berwick; John Mair, Bathgate; James Nicen, Linlithgow; Mrs James Addison senior, Borrowstounness; John Gourlay, Falkirk; Robert Sconce and Archibald Stewart, Stirling; Mr Orr, Salt market, Glasgow; Miss Agnes Orr, Alloa; Robert Rentoul, Kincardine; John Eckford and David Reid, Dunfermline; James Greig, Kirkcaldy; Miss Janet Bell, Leven; Mrs Horiburg, Pittenwey; Mrs Scott, Anstruther; Miss Euphonia Walker, St Andrews; William Maine, Cupar Fife; David Halkerton, Falkland; David Walker, Strathmiglo; George Smith, Kinross; David Ouchterlony and Mrs George Boyde, Dundee; William Ritchie and William Medie, Arbroath; John Low and Alexander Burn, Montrose; James Loches, Dunkeld; James Mullion weaver, Crieff; David Sandeman—William Sandeman, and Co. and Mrs Laidley, Perth; and Alexander Laidley at Tulloch.

At all which places pattern books will be shown, and receipts granted.

A number of new patterns are put in the books this season.—Old Cloth or old Gowns (if given in to print) must be in all respects on the side of the owners.

SALE OF THE

Lands and House of Parson's Green,

In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and House of PARSON'S GREEN, with the office houses, garden, &c. lying in the parish of South Leith.

The house will accommodate a large family. It is pleasantly situated, within a short mile of the Cross of Edinburgh, at the further end of the Duke's Walk, in the King's Park; and commands an agreeable and extensive prospect of the river and frith of Forth, and of the country adjacent. The offices are very complete. The lands, which consist of 26 acres, are divided into three inclosures, all well fenced with stone walls, or sufficient hedges; and great part of them surrounded with a stripe of planting of well grown trees; they are all in grass, being richly laid down, and there is excellent water in each of them. The inclosure farthest from the house, consisting of 12 acres, is let for pasture only, in a tack of which four years are yet to run, at 48 l. Sterling of rent. Twenty of the acres hold blench of the Crown, and six hold feu of a subject superior for payment of a trifling feuduty. The whole public burdens payable out of the subject, being 1 l. 19 s. 9 d. Sterling.

Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the proprietor at the house.

Whitehouse, near Fisher-row.

TO be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitfunday next, WHITEHOUSE and OFFICE, opposite to the harbour of Fisher-row, with a large garden, well stocked with all kinds of fruit-trees, and a small park, all as at present possessed by Major Home. The House consists of Dining Room, Drawing Room, three Bed Rooms, and other conveniences on the ground floor, and three Bed Rooms on the second floor.

There are a variety of offices adjoining, Laundry, Apartments for servants, Stable, Coach-house, &c. the whole fit to accommodate a large family. The situation is extremely convenient for sea-bathing.

For further particulars, apply to John Wauchope writer to the signet.

TO be LET for five years, and entered to about the beginning of April next.

THE Mansion-House of BREADIES.

HOME, with the Garden, Grass of the Avenue, and Lawn to the front of the House, and whole Offices belonging thereto, consisting of complete Stabling, a Byre, Milk-house, Coach-house, servants apartments, and Granaries above, with the use of a stocked Pigeon-house.

The tenant may be accommodated with what additional ground he may find necessary, upon reasonable terms.—The house will be shown upon the 2d day of April next, and any following day.

The Premises lie in the parish of Old Monkland, on the side of the water of Calder, about five miles from Glasgow. For particulars, apply to Mr Erskine, clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Robert Park, writer in Glasgow.

Sale of Lands in Forfarshire.

TO be exposed to public voluntary sale, within the house of Mrs Driver vintner in Montrose, upon Friday the 13th of April 1787, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of TAYOCH, lying in the parish of Dun, within an English mile of the town of Montrose, pleasantly situated in a fertile and populous country.

A great part of the lands are till uncultivated, and may be improved to much advantage from their vicinity to Montrose, where dung may be had on easy terms.

The free yearly rent is 100 l. Sterling, and there are no leases except of a small possession paying yearly 3 l. 12 s. 6 d.

There is a mansion-house and offices, to which and the whole property a purchaser may enter immediately after the sale.

The lands hold of a subject superior for payment of eight pence of yearly feu-duty.

The articles of roup, and inventories of the title-deeds, or copies thereof, may be seen in the hands of George Pickering, Esq; Newcastle; Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, E. dinburgh; or Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montrose.

Annual Meeting of Trustees of Turnpikes

At Prestonpans in East-Lothian.

THE TRUSTEES of the Turnpike Roads in the county of East-Lothian, possessing lands north of the Forth-road, are desired to meet in the house of James Dow, inn-keeper in Prestonpans, upon Saturday the 31st day of March current, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in order to the allocation of the fund on the roads to be repaired for the present year.—And this notice is given in obedience to a standing order of the said Trustees, by

JOHN CRAW Clerk.

THE Committees of Trustees on the

several Turnpike-roads within the parish of Ayr, are requested to meet at Ayr, upon Thursday the 12th of April next, by twelve o'clock, in order to take under consideration and order the application of the composition for the statute labour of the said parish of Ayr. And all persons having claims upon any of the said roads are desired to attend said meeting with such claims.

By Order of the Trustees,
DAVID LIMOND, Clerk.

NOTICE.

To CREDITORS, and to the PUBLIC.

Blue Bell Inn, Haddington, 20th March 1787.

THE Creditors of the deceased JAMES FAIRBAIRN, are desired to lodge notes of their debts, and how constituted, in the hands of Thomas Fairbairn, writer in Haddington, his son, or Mr Hay Donaldson, town-clerk there, on or before the 20th of April next; between and which time an exact state of the funds will be made up and submitted to the creditors, and proper measures thereafter taken for their payment.

Meanwhile Mrs Fairbairn and Son beg leave to inform the creditors and the public, that they propose to carry on the business of the Inn in all its branches. They have good horses, neat post-chaises, with a stage coach that goes every day between Edinburgh and Haddington, and sober careful drivers for the whole. The Inn itself, adjoining stables, court yard, and garden, are known to be well calculated for the accommodation of travellers, and other polite company. Grateful for past favours, Mrs Fairbairn and Son hope for the countenance and support of their former friends and customers, and of the public at large, which they shall studiously endeavour to merit by every possible exertion in their power.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JOHN and JAMES LOW, Tanners in Alloa.

THAT at a meeting of the said Creditors, held upon the 21st March current, it was unanimously agreed upon the accept of the security offered by the said John and James Low, for payment of their debts, and to depart from the sequestration awarded of their effects.—Those who are indebted to the Company of the said John and James Low, are required to pay in their debts to the said James Low, who is empowered to discharge the same, and by whom the business is to be carried on for the future; and such as are Creditors to the said Company, will please lodge a note of their claims, either with the said James Low, or Robert Banks junior, accountant in Stirling, in order that the same may be settled.

NOTICE.

THE Trustee for WILLIAM STEWART of Castlestewart and his Creditors, proposes soon to order a fourth and final dividend among upwards of four-fifths of the said creditors, who have agreed with Mrs Stewart for the purchase of her eventual annuity, as the intends to renounce the annuity to the extent of their shares, and allow the purchaser to pay up that part of the retained sum.

The remaining part of the said sum answering to the shares of the other creditors, must remain in the purchaser's hands until the event of her death, when her annuity, and her claim for 300 l. in lieu of furniture, will be determined; so at present, another interim dividend can only be ordered among these creditors.—The creditors are therefore requested to consider, and speedily determine, whether they intend to accede to the said agreement or not. Such of them as shall not by themselves or their agents, sign the deed of agreement, betwixt and the 1st of May next, will be held to have resolved on standing over until the determination of the annuity by Mrs Stewart's death.—For immediately thereafter, the trustee intends to proceed in forming the decret of ranking and division, with all the dispatch possible; but which, from the great number of Creditors, must be a work of considerable time and labour.

The deed of agreement lies with John Hunter, writer to the signet, and there is another duplicate in the hands of Mr Samuel McCaull at Newtown Stewart, either of which the creditors may sign, if they so incline.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JAMES ROBERTSON and COMPANY, late Merchants in Portfory; and of JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBERTSONS, the Partners of said Company, as Individuals.

WILLIAM BRODIE Writer in Edinburgh, Trustee on the real and personal estate of the said James Robertson and Company, and of James and Alexander Robertson, hereby gives notice, that in terms of the late bankrupt Act, passed in the 23d year of his present Majesty, a general meeting of the said creditors is to be held within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, (being three years after the 27th day of May 1784, the date of the sequestration), for the purpose of their giving such directions as shall appear necessary for the future management of the affairs.

NOTICE.

IN the Process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of David Limond, writer in Ayr, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against HUGH ROSS of Kerrie, and all and sundry his Creditors, the Lord Dunlop, by his interlocutor the 1st March 1787, nominated and appointed Lord Swinton of course to rank the whole creditors of the bankrupt, and assigned the 18th of June next for the saids whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively, against the bankrupt or his estate, and that for the First Term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER Clk.

Farms to be Let,

AND COLLIERIES WANTED,

For such time as may be agreed upon, and entered to either now or at Whitfunday next.

THE Following FARMS, part of the lands of Halbeath, viz.

UPPER BUCKIEBURN, consisting of 63 acres arable, and 17 acres of muir-ground.

WATERHEAD, consisting of 77 acres of arable, and 17 acres of muir-ground.

The tenants must engage to keep such number of horses as may be agreed upon for leading the coal waggons from the Colliery to Inverkeithing.

Persons well recommended will receive every encouragement.

Some COLLIERIES are wanted for HALBEATH COLLIERIES, with or without Bearers.—None need offer themselves who are under engagement to any other colliery.

Good wages are made at this Colliery; and 2 s. per day travelling expence is allowed.

The utmost dispatch continues to be given to those who load coals and salt at Inverkeithing; and vessels that are too large for coming into the harbour are loaded by keels carrying 20 tons, without any additional expence.

Apply to the Colliery, or at the Coal-office, Inverkeithing, or at Mr John Campbell writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Salmon Fishings at Stirling to be Let.

THE SALMON FISHINGS upon the rivers of Forth and Teith, from the shore of Stirling to Kilmarnock and Greenock, excepting the Queen's-haugh boat, and the boat and cruives of Craigforth, are to be SET by public roup, for seven years after Martinmas next, that is, during the legal fishing seasons, upon Saturday the 31st day of March current, within the town-house of Stirling, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

The present rent of the premises is 353 l. Sterling yearly. For the encouragement of bidders, the restrictions in former sets will be taken off, and the tackman left to dispose of the fish at pleasure.

The articles of roup may be seen at the Town-Clerk's office.

To be LET for one or more years, as shall be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Whitfunday next.

THE House and Farm of THREE.

BURNFORD, lying in the parish of Channellark, and county of Berwick. The Farm is in excellent order, having been in the hands of the late proprietor for several years; it consists of about 350 acres of arable and pasture land, and some part of it prepared to be sown out in grass this season.

For further particulars, apply to Mr John Gray of Blairlie, or Mr John Thomson of Burnhouse, who has power to conclude a bargain. The herd at the farm will show the ground.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 28th day of March current, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE House in Canongate, belonging

to and possessed by the Earl of Haddington, with a large Area, Coach-house for two carriages, two Stables, and a variety of other conveniences.

The house to be seen, Mondays and Fridays, betwixt one and three o'clock afternoon.

For particulars, enquire at John Wauchope writer to the signet.

INVERNESS.

TO be LET in Leaf, for such number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered into at the term of Whitfunday next, the Lands of DRUMCHARDINY, in one, or in separate Farms as offerers may incline, lying in the parish of Kirkhill, and shire of Inverness, being the richest part of the district of the Aird. The lands consist of upwards of 357 English acres, whereof 255 are arable, the remainder green improvable pasture, and comprehend also a valuable salt mark.

These lands are six English miles distant from the town of Inverness, and three from Beaulieu, pleasantly situated on the Moray Frith, which renders a water carriage safe and commodious. The great county road runs through the middle of the above lands, which are known to possess every advantage in soil and situation that an enterprising or industrious farmer could desire, either for pleasure or emolument.

There is a rich Lime Work carrying on for the benefit of the public, within a mile of the lands.

For further particulars application may be made to Captain Frazer of Fanellan at Inverness, or to William Dunbar, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

Sale of the Estate of Ballogie.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 23d day of August next, at five o'clock afternoon, within the house of Joseph Mitchell, vintner in Aberdeen.

THE Lands and Estate of BALLOGIE, formerly called TULLISNAUGHT, comprehending the Lands of MARYWELL and TORQUHILNACH, in one, or in separate Farms as offerers may incline, lying in the parish of the Muthers thereof, and particularly the Muthers of the estate of Balnacraig affricited thereto, with the Salmon Fishings and ferry boat on the river of Dee, belonging to the said lands, and whole moor, pastures, and extensive privileges of the same; all lying in the parish of Birse, and county of Aberdeen. The yearly free rent whereof, after deducting public burdens, and valuing the Mains, in the proprietor's own possession, only at the rent it gave when formerly let to a tenant, is 169 l. 3 s. Sterling, exclusive of the sale of Wood. These lands consist of about 1742 Scots acres, whereof there are above 350 covered with valuable and thriving woods of Birch, Fir, Oak, Ash, Elm, and other timber trees, of which a yearly sale can be made to a considerable amount, and there is in the ground abundance of limestone and excellent marl. There is also a neat and commodious Mansion-house, with variety of offices, and a good garden, all pleasantly situated. The Estate holds feu of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

The plan, rental, and title-deeds thereof, with the conditions of sale, will be shown by James Strachan, advocate in Aberdeen; and any persons inclining to view the premises, may apply to James Middleton at Ballogie.

Lands in the County of Linlithgow

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 13th of April next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, in whole, or in lots.

The Lands of EASTER CARRIBBER, WOODEND of Carribber, Upper and Nether KETTLESTON, the Farm and Lands of KETTLESTON-MILN, KETTLESTON-BRAEHEAD, Lands of CRAIGEND, CALDHAME, and WESTER KILTLY, consisting of 566 acres; and the FEU-DUTIES of the Lands of Bealyside, Kettleston-Mains, and Woodcockdale, amounting to 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, with the Feuds of the Lands of Easter Carribber and Craigend, in the parishes of Linlithgow and Torphichen.

These lands are most delightfully situated in a plentiful country, eighteen miles distant from Edinburgh, and the greatest part of them within one mile of Linlithgow. The grounds are mostly inclosed, and subdivided into convenient inclosures, the lands being set upon inclosing leases.—There is a thriving natural Wood upon Carribber; on which lands there is a beautiful romantic situation for a house.

The rent, after deducting public burdens, is above 220 l. exclusive of the value of the wood.—Part of the lands hold feu of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

If the lands are not sold together, they will be exposed in the following lots:

I. Craigend—lying within two miles and a half of the burgh of Linlithgow, half a mile of the town of Torphichen, and two miles of Bathgate.

II. Easter Carribber, and Woodend of ditto—pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Avon, within two miles of Linlithgow; the turnpike-road from Cleugh iron-work to Borrowstounness runs through these lands.

III. Kettleston-Mill—lying within a mile of Linlithgow, and contiguous to the two following lots.

IV. Upper and Nether Kettlestons.

V. Kettleston-Braehead.

VI. Caldham—lying within a mile of Linlithgow. The great road from that burgh to Mid-Calder runs through these lands.

VII. Wester Kiltly—lies within a mile of Linlithgow, and the great road leading from that to Bathgate runs alongside of these lands.

The whole of the lands are set at a very low rent, and there are Lime-works contiguous to all of them, and good roads leading thereto.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of William Lumdaine, clerk to the signet, to whom, or to Mr James Taylor, writer in Linlithgow, any person wishing for further information may apply.—Mr Taylor will show rentals, and inform of a proper person to point out the grounds.